having been compelled to close their establishments, have determined not to re-open them until quiet shall have been perfectly restored. Hundreds of thousands of people are therefore without bread, suffering from their folly. The chartists have endeavored to take advantage of the disturbances to extend their views, and the people are divided—one section declaring for higher wages and the other for the charter. In Staffordshire the houses of several gentlemen of property have been fired, and the mob have been otherwise excessively violent.

The people appear to have taken a hint from the speeches of delegates to the government from anti corn-law and anti-monopoly associations, in which it has been loudly proclaimed that, unless something more than had been proposed should be done for the country, it would soon be in a state of disaffection; and that the colliers and manufacturers would be justified in turning out and proceeding to extremity. The most extraordinary part of the business is the attempt to reduce wages at a time when the people were expecting an increase, and in the face of the declaration of the corn-law repealers that they did not wish to lower wages with the price of corn. Corn is now at a lower price than they have all along expressed a desire to have it; whilst it bids fair, from the prospect of an abundant harvest here, and in all foreign countries, and the facilities afforded to importation, to fall still lower.

Alleged Forgeries and Flight of the Vestry Clerk of St. Luke's.—Mr. Joseph Burton, the Vestry Clerk of this parish, having absented himself for sometime, and suspicion arising therefrom examination has been made of his books, when deficiencies to the amount of £3,000 were discovered, said to have been effected by forged checks on Messrs. Masterton, bankers, and treasurers of the parish. A meeting of the guardians took place on the subject; two officers are already in pursuit. He is supposed to have quitted England for America.—Eight parishioners are in bond for him to the amount of £2,000. A reward of £200 is offered for his apprehension.

New Tariff Meat.—On Saturday last Barnsley market, for the first time since the new tariff came into operation, was supplied with salted American beef and pork. The first named at 4d per pound, and the latter at 3d; several of the upper class of inhabitants, out of curiosity, purchased some, and on trial acknowledged it to be excellent. There was a great quantity disposed of to the working part of the inhabitants.

An extensive robbery was committed on Saturday afternoon upon one of the out-door clerks of the Bank of England.

Marriages in High Life.—The marriage of Miss Entwisle, daughter of Mr. Entwisle, late M. P. for Rochdale, and Mr. L. Mackinnon, the second son of Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., took place on Saturday. On Tuesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Right Hon. and Reverend Lord William Somerset, Horace Marryat, Esq., to Matilda Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. General Lord Edward Somerset, G.C.B., and cousin of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort. The marriage between the Hon. Charles Henry Cust and Miss Macdonald, will take place at Buckling, the seat of the Dowager Lady Suffield, in Norfolk, the first week in the ensuing month.

Portsmouth, Aug. 16.—The Royal George yacht, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, having been fully equipped for sea, is ordered to proceed on Wednesday next to Woolwich, at which place it is at present her Majesty's intention to embark on her visit to Scotland. The Pique frigate, lying at present at Spithead, under the command of the Hon. Montague Stopford, is ordered to be in attendance on the Royal George during her Majesty's embarkation.

In Tuesday week's Gazette we have the usual monthly average return of the notes in circulation, and of the amount of bullion at the Bank of England, dating from the 25th June to the 23rd July, during which period the paper circulation of the united kingdom had increased £2,357,000, which is some evidence of an improved state of trade, as it must have arisen from the legitimate wants of the public. Some allowance must, however, be made for the withdrawal of light gold from circulation, which has partially been replaced by bank notes. The amount of bullion held by the Bank of England is now sufficient for every contingency, being £8,833,000, or £1,037,000 more than appeared by the previous monthly return.

Theatricals.

The English theatres still continue in the drowsy state in which they have nodded the summer through; but managers are rubbing their eyes, and show other symptoms of waking up, now that the closing of the Italian Opera and the ending of the Parliamentary session—the drawing-in of the days, and the driving-off of the fashionable world—have rid them of their most formidable rivals, and left the field open to their exertions. When London is empty of all but a million or two of nobodies, then is the prosperous time of the English Theatres; and both Drury Lane and Covent Garden are likely to begin the season early.

The English Opera has tried the patience of its visitors this week with a French melo-drama of misery and morality, oddly called the *Broken Home;* turning upon the beautiful incident of a father attempting to seduce the betrothed of his son, whom he had abandoned in infancy; the perplexities are resolved by the father blowing out his brains. The burlesque of *Blue Beard* proved an efficient safety-valve for the escape of suppressed laughter, and went off with explosions of merriment; though not comparable in point and elegance with those by Planche, there are some capital hits in it, which Bland as Blue Beard, and Oxberry as Shackaback, made tell with ludicrous effect.

At the New Strand, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley have been repeating their favorite methods of keeping the house in a roar; which, however oft repeated, never fail. The Medical Students, irregular dogs as they are, have not kept their appointment with the public: they have been knocker-wrenching instead, we see by the papers, and narrowly escaped a dance on the tread-mill, which they well deserved. —Meanwhile, Mrs. Keeley has got among the wax dummies of Madame Tussaud's exhibition, and set them walking and talking, by pretending to be a maid-servant frightened at the "dollies," as she calls them. Certainly Queen Elizabeth, notwithstanding her glass-eyed stare, looked very like Mrs. Keeley, who was asleep behind the curtain; while Bonaparte was an odd mixture of Napoleon and Mr. Corrie, Mrs. Keeley's fellow-servant,—though the Emperor moved and stared like a veritable man of wax. The conversation of these departed Sovereigns is amusing from its incongruity; and the admixture of Wax and Wonders is a comical piece of mystification altogether.

At the Haymarket, a new farce by Bernard, on the likely subject of Locomotion, is announced for Tuesday.

The chapter of accidents and squabbles at the Italian Opera is coming to a close. The sore throats and jealousies are healed, now that the season is ended. The leave-taking of Rubini, who has been exerting himself to give effect to his grand finale, is the event of the season, in the estimation of the subscribers; the production of Cosi fan Tutte being the event that most interests the lovers of music. Rubini's farewell benefit, on Thursday, was an ovation offered by fashion to the most florid of vocalists.

The Ballet has been almost lost sight of amidst the confusion of the season. Yet Perret has come out as something more than a mere India rubber man: in Alma he did some diableric dancing, that gives promise of character-pantomime. Cerito's boundings have exceeded in extent and airiness all her former flights of foot—she seemed to float in ether. Guy Stephan, too, has made great progress. To sum up the season's catalogue of *contre temps*, we may add that Grisi recovered, and Fanny Elssler returned to England, just in time to look on at the last performance of Rubini.

France.

At nine o'clock on Thursday evening, the 11th instant, the grand deputation of the Chamber of Deputies presented the address of that assembly to the King. A considerable number of members of all parties had joined the deputation. The President of the Chamber having read the address, the King replied:—

"I receive this address with a lively emotion. I find in it renewed expression of the sentiments with which you surround me with so much energy, when, overcoming the grief which pressed on me, I repaired among you to accomplish a great duty. This duty, gentlemen, we shall accomplish in all its extent, and with the aid of God, France, resting on her institutions, and strong by the perfect accord which unite as one body all the powers of the state, will continue to be every day more secure from the many dangers from which I had the good fortune, in conjunction with you, to preserve her for the last twelve years."

The speech of the King was received with the loudest acclamations. His Majesty then descended from his throne, and mixing with the deputies, he again addressed them as follows:—

"I am exceedingly affected at seeing the deputies so numerous around me; and I again thank them as a father, as a man, and as a king for the sentiments they have just expressed. I would wish to thank every member of the Chamber individually; those acknowledgments would be a consolation for me, if any thing could console me for the loss of such a son."

On the same day the King received letters of condolence on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Orleans, from the King of Prussia and the King of Sweden and Norway, from the Queen and King of Portugal, and the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Mecklenburg Schwerin, Saxe-Weimar and Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Duke of Nassau.

The editor of the Gazette de France was sentenced on Friday to one year's imprisonment, and 12,000f. fine, for a seditious article, published on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Orleans.

The ratification of the commercial convention of the 16th of July had been exchanged between the cabinets of Paris and Brussels; consequently the spun threads of Belgium are, after the 15th instant, to be admitted into France on the payment of the import duties existing previously to the royal ordinance of the 26th of June last.

The Labrador steamer, of 450 horse power, was launched at Toulon on the 7th inst. On the same day the squadron under Admiral Hugon, consisting of eight sail of the line and two frigates, sailed from Toulon for the island of Hyeres, where they were joined, on the 8th, by the Veloce steamer.

Spanish stock fell one-half per cent on the Paris Bourse on Friday, and again on Saturday. This fall was attributed to the alleged increasing difficulties of the Spanish treasury.

The French 'Commerce' publishes a letter, dated Patras, the 22d ult., stating that a dreadful earthquake had been felt at Messenia. At Calamata thirty houses and a convent had been destroyed.

Spain.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 6th inst.

The ministry was engaged in preparing a number of projects of law, which are to be submitted to the Cortes at the opening of the next session.

The Barcelona journals of the 7th inst. state that a party of 45 rebels, who had remained concealed for some time in the forest of Baerdellat, had been compelled by the Queen's troops to seek refuge in France, where 29 had fallen into the hands of the French troops. Another was killed in the pursuit, and the 15 others dispersed in various directions. This intelligence is confirmed by the Phares des Pyrenees, which mentions that this armed band had been pursued by a detachment of the 25th regiment of French Light Infantry, which had captured 24 soldiers and 5 officers, with 27 muskets and other arms. The gendarmerie, aided by another detachment of the same regiment, arrested, on the 5th inst at Vallerasa, 11 Carlists, amongst whom were Plas, their chief, and three brothers and a nephew of Felip. General Zurbano had published a band against smugglers, whom he assimilated to highwaymen, and as such were to be shot without trial.

Mr. Washington Irving addressed the following speech to the Regent, when presenting to him his credentials:—

"I have the honor of handing to your Highness, as Regent of the kingdom, a letter from the President of the United States of America, accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this court. In presenting you this letter, I speak the sentiments of the President, by assuring you of the respect and esteem of my government for the Sovereign of this country, its political institutions, and the people, and of its sincere desire to draw closer the ties of friendship which so fortunately unite the two nations. It is my ardent wish that Spain, under her present constitutional form of government, and governed with firmness, wisdom, and patriotism, should enter a new era of prosperity and glory. Your Highness will permit me to express the great pleasure which I personally experienced at being charged with a mission, the sole object of which shall be to strengthen the mutual and cordial good understanding existing between my country and a nation for which I ever professed the highest esteem.

The Regent replied: "I am happy to receive the assurance of the good wishes of the President of the United States towards my Queen and country. I share the sentiments of the successor of the illustrious Washington, and feel deeply interested in his glory, and most ardently desire the consolidation of the liberty and glory of the United States. I am likewise delighted, sir, that you should have been chosen to convey to me the wishes of your government."

Advices from Madrid of the 8th instant mention that a commission of senators, deputies, and capitalists had met to examine two plans of loans, having for their object to raise money on the 120,000,000 reals remaining of the 160,000,000 of royal bonds. One of these plans proposes to give only 80,000,000 for the 120,000,000, the other but 60,000,000, or one half the amount, the remainder to be paid in protested bills of the government. Barcelona was tranquil on the 9th instant.

We find the following in the Madrid correspondence of the 9th:—

"The ministry are actively employed in the organization of the various plans of political reform. Reports are in circulation that some conspiracies are forming against the government, but no one appears to doubt but that the government is vigilant and strong enough to defeat all the plans of the anarchists; but the authorities have in all parts been advised to use the greatest vigilance, particularly on those points from which danger is apprehended. The Spanish troops continue to concentrate on the frontiers of Portugal."

The East.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 5th instant publishes accounts from Constantinople of the 20th ult. They state that considerable reinforcements were then on their march to Bagdad. Two regiments of infantry of the Imperial Guard embarked for Smyrna on the 19th, under the command of Mustapha Pasha. They were to proceed hence to Damascus, where Nedschib Pasha, the new governor of Bagdad, was to join them 3000 men. The Pasha of with Aleppo had also been directed to form a junction with those troops with all his disposable forces, and once united, the three corps were to march in the direction of Bagdad. The two regiments of cavalry of the guard and the artillery were to proceed overland to Samson, and thence to Bagdad through Koordistan. A regiment of infantry was advancing in the same direction from Sivas, and a regiment of cavalry from Angora. The Pasha of Mosul was also on his way thither at the head of 10,000 irregulars, and was to assume the command-in-chief of the army.

India.

Bombay, June 18.—Our latest dates from Jellalabad are of the 27th May, at which time General Pollock remained pretty much as formerly. He was about to move to a new encampment, five miles from his previous one, which had become sickly, chiefly, as it appears, in consequence of the multitude of dead carcasses strewed around it. The army were pretty well off for provisions, but without money or means of conveyance.

It was generally rumored ten days since that the order for the retirement of our troops had been issued. I doubt whether Lord Ellenborough has actually issued the order, but I have no doubt whatever that he will do so very speedily. If the prisoners were once in our hands, our armies would be on their way to India without any delay. They must be so indeed, at any rate, in the course of three months from the present time; unless they mean to brave the horrors of another Affghan winter; this they will not dream of.

There have been no movements of troops on the Bengal frontier of the Sutlej since last month.

The joint force of Generals Nott and England, now at Candahar, amounts, in all, to 10,000 men.

On the 21st May, Kelat-i-Ghilzie was attacked by the enemy, 4,000 strong; they were bravely repulsed by the garrison, leaving 100 dead upon the field. A strong body of the enemy were believed to be advancing on Candahar, and General Nott proposed to go out and meet them about the 29th. Major Reid's convoy had been ordered to proceed from Quettah to Candahar, with camels and provisions, about the 10th of June.

Every thing is quiet and peaceable in Scinde.

There has been an insurrection among the Boondeelahs tribes, which has been put down without trouble.

With this slight exception, every thing is tranquil in Hindoostan.

Sir George Arthur arrived at Bombay on the 8th instant.

We have Calcutta papers to the 8th inst. A frightful hurricane swept over that part of India on the 3d and 4th inst., occasioning a considerable loss of life and immense damage to the shipping.

Two fine teak vessels—the Vansittart and Cornwallis—have in the course of the month been burnt at Bombay. They were full of cargo and just ready for sea, and their destruction appears to have been the work of incendiaries.

Calcutta, June 8, 1842.—Our armies have made but little progress. The much talked-of "advance upon Cabool" has not even been commenced, and now there is more said about the withdrawal than about the advance of our forces.

Orders have been sent to General Pollock, at Jellalabad, and to General Nott, at Candahar, to commence a retrograde movement; the arrangements have actually been set on foot to assist their return to the provinces, by sending carriages, &c., to meet them.

The force at Jellalabad is straitened for provisions; it has not carriage sufficient for the transport of supplies, and it has not supplies to be carried. In this emergency, a withdrawal from Affghanistan seems to be the only safe course. Carriage is not procurable, the camels are dying off faster than they can be replaced; and the provisions are consumed faster than they can be supplied. To advance upon Cabool with less than two months' supplies would be a rash and impolitic proceeding, and Pollock has scarcely a sufficiency in store to provision his force for one month.

There has been for some time past a loud cry raised in certain quarters of "On, on to the capital;" but they who cry the loudest seem least to know what we are to do at Cabool when we get there. I suspect that this has greatly perplexed the sagacious understanding of the Governor General, who is far too quick sighted and keen witted not to see the difficulties which are hidden from the eyes of shallow politicians.

As I write this it is reported that Mahommed Akbar Khan has gained possession of the Balla Hissar, and by a successful *ruse* attract a host of followers to his standard. He had, failing in the negotiations into which he had entered with General Pollock for the release of the British prisoners, removed his captives from Tezeen to some place higher up in the hills, and then proceeded to Cabool, carrying with him Major Pottinger and Captain Troup. The story runs that, having reached the capital, he proclaimed that the British Government had pledged themselves to establish him on the throne, and that Major Pottinger had come with him in the character of a British agent commissioned to reside at the court of the new monarch. The stratagem is said to have succeeded; the wavering Affghans deserted Futteh Jung, and flocked to the standard of Akbar Khan, who is now dominant at Cabool.

Akbar, it is said, has begun to place the Bella Hissar in a state of defence, and to prepare for the resistance of a siege; but as there are no battering guns with our force, and we cannot venture on an advance in the present state of our commissariat, he will soon grow weary of the defensive, and begin once more to act. Which ever way we look, whether to military operations or political negotiations, difficulties of no ordinary character present themselves. Who then can say that in such a conjuncture the speediest possible withdrawal from the country, with honor, is not the wisest course that can be resolved upon?

When I speak of withdrawing with honor, I allude solely to our military reputation; for I fear that our national character for political integrity has sustained a severe blow at the hands of the late ill-fated Cabool envoy. Disclosure are now being made which tell a deplorable story of fraud and duplicity, forbidding us ever again to speak with a clear conscience of the perfidy of the Affghans. Sir W. H. Macnaghten's death is now clearly shown to have been the immediate result of his own treachery. He had entered into a "plot"—the word is his own—for the betrayal of Ameen Oollah Khan, one of the chief leaders of the insurgents, with whom he himself had previously been in treaty; and it was at the conference which had for its end the sacrifice of this man, that the envoy was killed by Mahommed Akbar. The envoy had conspired with Mahommed Akbar Khan for the delivery into his hands of Ameen Oolah; and it was at their conference, which terminated by the death of Macnaghten, that the last named chief was to have been betrayed into the hands of the British minister. The Khan, who it is now said, had no intention of betraying his countryman, but had listened to the overtures of the British envoy solely to test his good faith, although the proposal made to him was, as regarded his individual interests, a most advantageous one, began to reproach Macnaghten with his dishonorable conduct, his too evident desire to over-reach the Affghans by any diplomatic trickery, however unscrupulous it might be; and finished by summoning him to Durbar, there to meet Ameen Oollah and the other assembled chiefs, and to explain his conduct before them. Akbar Khan called upon the envoy to mount a horse which had been provided for him; the envoy refused to do so, and the Khan dragged or pushed him forward to enforce compliance with his orders. Macnaghten resisted, blows were exchanged, and at last Akbar Khan, in a state of exasperation, drew out his pistol and shot the envoy. This is the story which has now transpired, and there is every reason to believe the true one; for it rests upon the evidence of Captain Mackenzie, who was present at the conference, and of General Elphinstone, who was well acquainted with the events which preceded and conduced to it. This is a sad tale for an Englishman to narrate.

A few words touching the prisoners in the hands of Akbar Khan. They have been carried off, as I have before said, to the hills north of Tezeen; but intelligence has been received from them, and they are "all well, and well treated." They are said to suffer much from the cold, which even at that advanced season, was intense; but not a complaint against their keepers has yet been uttered. They have been treated throughout with the greatest consideration; they have neither been outraged nor insulted in any manner, and have suffered no more than the hardships which have been inseparable from their condition. Captain Mackenzie, who had been despatched to treat for their delivery, twice entered our camp at Jellalabad, and twice returned with General Pollock's answers to the proposals of Akbar Khan. It is feared that the negotiation will not be brought to a successful issue; but still I do not tremble for the safety of the captives. I firmly believe that in due time they will be restored to their country and their friends. So much for the barbarity of the Affghans.

The Indian news is unimportant. The King of Oude is dead, and his son reigneth in his place—a matter of no great political moment. There have been some farther trivial manifestations of a discontented spirit in the Bundlekund quarter, but they have been put down, and are not likely to lead to any ulterior consequences.

Scinde.

Cholera, which appears to have ravaged the villages—leaving some of them, indeed, nearly half depopulated—has very much abated, and will, in all probability, speedily disappear. The troops seem less sickly than they were—the hot season is set in with its usual intensity—and the Indus promises to afford a plentiful flood.

Markets.

London Money Market, Aug. 18.—The funds are again depressed, and checked of that upward tendency which was visible in the stock market yesterday on the apparent lull, now prove to be deceitful and temporary only, in the manufacturing and mining districts. Consols declined to 91⅞ to ¾ for money and account. Bank Stock 170 to 1. India Stock 250 to 1. Exchequer Bills at 2½d per day, 51s to 53s, those at 2d 49s to 51s premium.

The rise in the funds noticed yesterday induced a slight movement in the prices of some foreign stocks in the same direction, although in reality there was scarcely any business doing. Dutch Two and a-Half per Cents improved to 52 to ½, the Five per Cents 101¾ to 2¼. Spanish also were a shade better, the closing rates for the Active Fives with Coupons being 20⅞ to 1, the New Three per Cents 20¾ to ½. Portuguese Five per Cents 33½ to ¾, the Three per Cents 19½ to 20. Belgian 101½ to 2½. Brazilian 65 to 6. Mexican 34⅞ to 5¼, the deferred 9⅞ to ⅞. Colombian 20½ to ½. Peruvian 15 to 16.

Scarcely anything doing either in the produce or money markets. Consols remain at 91⅞ for money, and 91⅞ for the account; Three per Cents Reduced, 92¼; Three and-a-Half per Cents Reduced, 100⅞; New Three and a Half per Cents 100½ 100⅞; Bank Stock, 170; India Stock, 249,250; Exchequer Bills, Old, 51 53; New, 49 51 prem.

Business in Foreign Securities consists of a small transaction in the Two and-Half per Cents. Dutch Bonds at 52¼, and the Five per Cents at 102.

The quotation for Mexican is 34⅞ 34⅞.

Tea Trade, Aug. 17.—The tea market was very dull to-day. Free trade Congou brought 1s 8½d, and company's 1s 9d per lb, cash. No sales are yet advertised. Bohea, Canton, 10d a 1s 4; Congou, 1s 6d a 1s 7d; do, rather strong and mixed and blackish leaf, 1s 9d a 1s 9½d; do rather blackish leaf, and rather strong, &c. 1s 10 a 2s; do, blackish leaf, rather coarse, and blackish leaf, 1s 8½d a 2s; do blackish leaf, rather strong, 1s 10d a 2s; Congou blackish, Pekoe flavor, 2s a 2s 6d; Souchong, mixed leaf, 1s 8d a 1s 10; do blackish leaf, 2s a 2s 6d; do Souchong flavor, 2s 9d a 3s 1d; Pouchong 1s 6d a 1s 9d.

Tea—The market remains precisely in the same state as last week; buyers are with difficulty to be met with on the terms of the last public sales; at the same time, however, the holders manifest firmness, and in the little business that has been done we cannot perceive any alteration in prices, 1s 8d is the lowest point of the market for low sound Congou; there are some parcels offering at less money, but they are damaged and otherwise out of condition. No public sales are yet declared.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Aug. 18.—We have had a fair business done in our Cotton Market to-day, taking into consideration the suspension of business by manufacturers—the sales are 5000 bags, 3000 taken by the trade, the balance by manufactures. Prices remain steady.

August 19.—Notwithstanding the continued unsettled state of the manufacturing districts our market continues remarkably steady; supported undoubtedly by speculators; but for whom the transactions must have been comparatively light. They have taken 14000 bales of American, and 400 Surat. Exporters have taken 1060 bales of American and 30 Pernams. Prices of American generally, and Surat, may be considered ⅛ higher than Friday last. Sales to-day from 3 to 4000 bales of all kinds.

Aug. 17.—To-day's demand for Cotton has been pretty brisk, and the sales amount to 6000 bags, one-half of which consisting of American having been taken on speculation. The market is only moderately supplied, and an advance of ⅛d per lb. has been obtained for the common and middling qualities of American. It will be seen by the above that the trade are buying sparingly.

Aug. 16.—The Cotton market still continues steady, and the sales amount to fully 3000 bags. Prices remain firm.

Aug. 15.—To-day's sales of Cotton amount to 4000 bags, including 800 American on speculation. The market is not too freely supplied for the demand, and prieces are very steady.

Aug. 13.—To-day's demand for Cotton has been very moderate, and the sales amount to only 2500 bags, including 350 American on speculation. Prices are without change.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Friday evening, Aug. 12.—The cotton market again opened with a great demand, both from the trade and speculators. The desire to purchase, up to Tuesday evening, became stronger and more decided than it had previously been, and an advance of ⅛d. per lb. was established on our quotations of Friday last. The advices, however, received on Wednesday, of the unsettled state of Manchester, arising from an extensive turn out of operatives in that and the neighboring districts, have for the present arrested the progress of amendment, and the market closes in consequence rather quietly, though at the extreme prices of last week. Looking to the promising state of the weather, to the still very moderate prices, and to other circumstances conducive to improvement, it seems reasonable to hope that our market will not be unfavorably affected by any temporary temporary suspension of business in the interior, the less so that the extensive operations of the past month have relieved holders of a large portion of their stocks. Brazils are without variation. Egyptians continue dull, and the greater parts of the lots sold have been in small quantities at 6½d to 6¾d per lb. Surats have been in good demand throughout the whole of the week, and the common and middling qualities are again rather higher. The sales of the week (with 4000 bales to-day, and a steady market) amount to 36,420 bags, including 11,009 American and 250 Surat on speculation, and 1800 American, 100 Pernam and 300 Surat for export. The quotations, according to the standard now adopted by the Brokers' Association, are, fair Uplands, 5½d, fair Mobiles 5¾d, and fair Orleans 5⅞d per lb. The import of the week is 32,954 bales.

Liverpool Corn Market, Aug. 18.—The arrivals of Foreign Wheat, though hitherto less abundant than those of last week, are still rather liberal; and of Flour from Canada we have again to note a fair supply, with a few further parcels of Peas and Oatmeal thence, and 2112 quarters Egyptian Beans; but except 2313 barrels Flour, no produce from the United States, and little either coastwise or from Ireland since this day se'nnight.

Favored by a continuance of admirably fine weather, the harvest in this circle of the country is now general, and progressing more rapidly than we have known it for many years; there is every prospect, unless interrupted by a sudden change, of much Corn being saved in excellent condition during the present week; these considerations, combined with similar accounts from all parts of the kingdom, and the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts impeding our usual intercourse with those markets, prohibit any extensive business for the moment; otherwise, the comparatively low rates at which we have now arrived are certainly well calculated to promote an improved demand for consumption.

The display of foreign wheat and flour, this morning has been increased by the large amount of duties paid, and the determination of importers to clear the stocks out of bond before Friday next; which, and the causes previously stated, deterring the buyers from purchasing more than is needful to serve their immediate wants, both these articles have met a very limited demand, the former receding in value rather below the rates of this day week, and reducing that of the latter 1s. per barrel.

Barley, Malt, Beans, and Peas, continuing to excite little or no attention, the prices of each are very irregular and scarcely ascertainable.

A small parcel of Irish new Oats in to-day realized 3s 1d per 45 lb; but in old little or no business was apparent, and such may be noted 1d per bushel cheaper. Irish Oatmeal, however, was in moderate request at a decline of 1s. per 240lb, and a lot of Canadian was disposed of at 20s. including barrels.

Liverpool Provision Market.—American Produce.—The imports for this month are scarcely worth notice, say 256 kegs and 26 brls Lard, 208 boxes Cheese, 773 brls Pork, and 11,311 brls Grease. The disturbed state of the manufacturing districts adds to the dullness noticed in our last report, and it is with difficulty any sales are effected; and, while this state of things continues, prices, for the most part, must be considered nominal. Lard, in retail parcels, is selling at 38s; 40s to 42s for the best quality is asked. Hams have been sold at 35s to 40s. Bacon 40s to 42s. Beef is quite neglected, even for export. Pork 30s to 31s per brl. Cheese 38s to 60s per cwt, as to quality. Grass continues to meet with a few purchasers at £35 per ton.

Hop Intelligence.—Maidstone.—The bines are somewhat benefitted by the warm nights, but are still much in want of rain. No season has, perhaps, ever proved the importance of high cultivation in a greater degree than this; and, considering that an alteration of dry heats and colds has continued for so long a period, it is a matter of surprise that the condition of the hops is so good as it is.

Horsmonden, Marden, and Yalding.—Some of the hops in these parishes have done pretty well, while others have gone worse. The hot dry weather has nearly beat both the fly and the lice, whilst in many of the fire blasted grounds, our old enemy, the flea, is working total destruction.

Ticehurst.—The best grounds are now coming fast into hop, but are in want of rain to give vigor to the bine. The weak grounds are turning yellow, and will not do much. The duty is here considered too high at £135,000.

Mereworth, Wateringbury, and Nettlestead.—The hops have grown considerably during the past week, but cannot be considered as having improved in the manner usual at this time of year. Most grounds appear to be greatly suffering from the long drought and wet weather, and in many grounds that appeared very healthy a fortnight since, the fire-blast has appeared, and increases very fast. Although there are some pet grounds, which the owners profess to have peculiarly treated, that still look well, still, should there not soon be a favorable change in the weather, no doubt they will give way as well as others. The crop will fall far short of the last year.

State of Trade.—Manchester, Tuesday.—Of course, in the present state of the town, there was but little business done on the Exchange; the spinners and manufacturers being unwilling, or, from want of stock, unable to make sales. What business was done was at higher rates for both goods and yarn; put the prices were so exceedingly irregular, that any attempt to specify the amount of advance would tend only to mislead.

Dundee, Tuesday.—During the last eight days there has been little or no change in the state of our mercantile affairs. The reports of trade from the chief towns in England continue to show symptoms of slight improvement similar to what has been experienced here during the last few weeks, but there is still great room for amendment.—Flax on the spot is getting rather scarce, and prices are without alteration. Tows and codillas are also less abundant than usual at this period of the year, and are without any change in value. Yarns and linens are moving off slowly at same reduced rates as formerly.

Thursday, Aug. 18.—Colonial Produce.—The demand for most kinds of produce was steady, and the general character of the market was unchanged, with a progressive improvement. In the West India Sugar Market the sales were not large, but the importers were firm, and the prices of last week were firmly supported.

Tea.—It being understood the public sales will take place next week, the market was very quiet, and prices merely nominal, though purchases could not be made except at extreme rates. The deliveries continue extensive, notwithstanding the low prices of coffee.

Havre Market, Aug. 15.—Cotton.—Notwithstanding the continuation of favorable accounts from Liverpool, and the fair amount of business done here in Cotton since our last report, our market has been altogether devoid of animation, and save for the fully ordinary qualities of United States short staple, upon which, in some instances, an advance of 1c per half kilo has been obtained; our rates for the other grades of these Cottons have remained stationary. A public sale of 1739 bags New Orleans is advertised for the 17th inst. The transactions from the 7th to the 13th inst., last Saturday inclusive, embrace 7546 bags, consisting of 3841 bags New Orleans, at 56f to 93f 50c; 1905 bags Mobile at 58f to 93f; 2177 bags Upland at 65f to 90f; 22 bags Pisco at 95; 72 bags Guadaloupe at 100f to 101f; 197 bags Porto Rico at 105f; and 325 bags Cumana at 66f; the whole duty paid. The arrivals within the same period have amounted to 9775 bags, of which 9363 bags United States, and 412 bags various sorts.

Ashes.—American pots have been selling at a decline from our last rates. 163 barrels New York pots, first sort, i. four lots, have been disposed of at 45f 25c to 45f 50c. We have received from New York, by the Burgundy, 6 barrels pots, from St. Petersburgh 10 casks, and from Marseilles 74 casks.

Coffee.—Prices have been feebly supported, and the transactions have only consisted of 200 bags good ordinary St. Domingo, at 45c, 125 bags good Havana, at 45c to 56½c, 977 bags ordinary to good Rio, at 37½c to 42½c, and 50 bags Java, duty paid, at 1f 4c, total 1352 bags. Imports, 5690 bags from Port-au-Prince, 3327 bags from Rio, and 52 casks from Guadaloupe.

Hides.—1600 wet salted Buenos Ayres have found purchasers, at 43½c for bull and 53½c for cow hides. Imports, 14,085 from Buenos Ayres, 1999 from New York, 1048 from New Orleans, 2979 from Rio, and 2028 from elsewhere.

Indigo.—The business in this article has been transacted at steady prices, consisting of 40 seroons Guatimala, and 117 chests Bengal. Imports, 2 chests and 3 seroons from New Orleans.

Lead.—We have heard of no sales. 4575 pigs have been received from New Orleans.

Rice.—143 tierces Carolina, received from New York, by the Ardede, were immediately sold at 29f to 29f 50c, and several resales have taken place during the week, at 27f for ordinary to 30f for good, establishing a further improvement in our quotations, which we have advanced in conformity.

Sugar—The transactions in raw Martinique and Guadaloupe Sugars have been less important this week; but they have taken place at our last quotation. Imports 1327 hds. outgoings 1200 hhds. We have received 344 hhds of Porto Rico.

Tallow.—The supplies of Tallow are coming in freely, consisting of 28 casks, 258 ceroons from Buenos Ayres, 370 casks from New York, and 231 from New Orleans. The sales are 27,000 kilos American Tallow, at 62f to 60c to 63f. 25 cents, duty paid.

The only public sale to-day in the colonial markets was of 325 hhds 5 tcs 131 brls St. Lucia sugar, which sold at 58s to 65s per cwt for brown to fine yellow.

Antwerp Market.—Our Coffee sales from the 30th ultimo to the 10th instant, were far less numerous than those of the preceding week, owing perhaps in some measure to the firmness of holders, but on the whole no fluctuation took place. Sugar underwent no alteration, and the transactions were confined to 900 boxes yellow Havana at 12 to 13½ fl, in bond, leaving us with a stock of 100 boxes white, and 21,000 yellow Havana, 750 chests of white and yellow Pernambuco, 750 cannisters Java, 9500 yellow and brown mats Manilla, and 1000 bags white, yellow, and brown Siam. The demand for cotton appeared to be more regular; 600 bales Georgia and New Orleans found this week buyers at an improvement of ½ to 1 cent for middling and ordinary qualities, and holders evinced a good deal of firmness; East India sorts, however, remained neglected. Stock 9772 bales Louisiana, New Orleans and Mobile, 15,176 Georgia and Carolina, 377 Mako Sennar, 480 Maranham, 48 Para, 830 Surat, and 98 bales Smyrna. American Pot Ashes were in little request, and with difficulty maintained previous rates; Russian, on account of the small remaining stock, which does not exceed 50 casks, whilst American may be estimated at 2000 barrels, were better supported. In rice little occurred, and prices continued feeble. Stock, 3000 tierces Carolina, 8500 bags Java, and 3500 bags Bengal. The only sales of Tobacco effected this week was of 53 hhds Kentucky, and our stock is composed of 450 hhds Maryland, 50 Virginia, and 1281 Kentucky. Tea enjoyed a fair demand, and about 400 chests Congou and Hyson Skin were, in the course of the week, disposed of at differedt prices according to quality.

Amsterdam Market.—Coffee, during the eight days ending August 10, remained in the same position as the preceding week, with this exception only, that holders appeared rather more retired, owing perhaps to the autumn sales being considerably smaller than those of last year. Ordinary Cheribon at 23½ is rather scarce, and for home consumption not to be bought under 24 cents; fair yellow and brown sorts are held at somewhat higher rates. Tea remained firm, but without much doing. Spices continued in request. Carolina Rice, cleaned at Amsterdam, 12½ to 14 fl, cleaned in America 11 to 12 fl. In cotton nothing particular was done, the sales having been limited to about 150 bags Surinam, at somewhat better prices than before. The first hand transactions in tobacco since our last consisted of 156 hhds Maryland, but the trade remained very quiet; of Kentucky 284 hhds, and 10 hhds Virginia were sold on delivery—against which fresh arrived 900 hhds Maryland from Baltimore, of which 600 were declared transit. Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Hides, though at the present season not much in request, are expected to go higher. All the Bengal and Calcutta Hides we had on the spot have this week been cleared off, and Java as well as Buffalo were much inquired after.

Hamburg Markets.—In the Hamburg markets, during the week ending the 12th inst., a large business was done in Coffee, and in some instances, at ¼ sch advance, 6,000 bags Brazil realized 2⅞ sch to 4½ sch; 1,800 bags Domingo bought 3⅞ sch to 3¾ sch. and 800 Havana 4¾ sch to 51 sch; 100,000 lbs Porto Rico realised 4⅞ sch to 5½ sch. Raw Sugar was firmer; the sales were 500 boxes white and 2,400 brown and yellow Havana, with 120 of white and 180 of brown Bahia, besides 200 boxes of brown Rio. Carolina Rice was in more request. In Cocoa there was no alteration. In Tobacco and Hides there were fair sales.

More Sueing for Divorce.—Mrs. Rosanna Dunham, of Boston, a very handsome woman, has applied for a divorce from her husband Thomas H. Dunham, to whom she was married in 1839. The grounds of complaint are harsh treatment, not allowing her clothes "suitable to her rank and condition in life, boxing her ears, and refusing to let her aunt come to see her." The case is not yet determined.

Murder.—Mr. Baylis L. Wilcox, overseer of Dr. A. Allen of the Parish of St. Mary, La., was murdered on the 10th inst., by two runaway negroes, which he had captured, and was taking home. One of the murderers was subsequently killed in an effort to capture him. The other was tried, sentenced, and hung on the 18th inst.

One of the Tomb Robbers.—A man calling himself John Gardner was arrested at Bristol on charge of being concerned in the robbery of the tomb of the late James D'Wolf. His examination, which was adjourned twice, was concluded on Friday before Joseph M. Blake. Esq., He was committed in default of bonds in the sum of $500. The authorities have track of another, supposed to have been concerned in the same outrage.—*Providence Journal.*

NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Sunday, September 4, 1842.

The Foreign News.

We received this important news yesterday morning about five o'clock, and issued the same in our regular weekly edition, and about 10,000 extras.

The news is of the most intense interest. Every thing in Europe appears to be in a terribly unsettled state, and England seems to be rife for a revolution. If any thing should happen to Louis Philippe, or he should die suddenly, we may expect an immediate revolution in that country, to be followed by a frightful and most bloody revolution in England.

May that Providence who guides the destinies of empires, avert so fearful a calamity.

Departure of Lord Ashburton and the British Frigate Warspite.

The press of foreign news and other matter compels us to be brief on this subject. Lord Ashburton rose yesterday morning by half-past six; and immediately on entering his sitting room he commenced reading the "New York Herald," containing the important foreign news. Soon afterwards, he sent over to our office by a special messenger requesting the loan of some English papers, and we had the pleasure of supplying him with two or three files of late London papers. He breakfasted about eight o'clock, read and answered a few letters, received the visits of several friends, and at half-past eleven took his seat in a plain carriage, and was driven down to the Castle Garden. At the boat club stairs, the barge of Lord John Hay, with fourteen oars and a Lieutenant, was in waiting for him. There were about seven or eight hundred persons waiting to see him off. He walked from Mrs. Pettet's, the Battery Hotel, to the stairs, leaning on the arm of the first Lieutenant of the Warspite, and followed by the crowd. He went inside the Castle Garden for a minute, and returned and embarked in silence.

Not a cheer was given by those assembled, and no demonstration was made until the barge arrived abreast of the North Carolina. Then that noble vessel opened her mouth, and fired a salute of 13 guns to Lord John Hay. The men in the barge held their oars upright, the crew of the North Carolina manned the yards and gave three hearty cheers.—The Warspite's yards were manned, and her crew returned the cheers. As soon as Lord Ashburton reached the Warspite, that vessel returned the salute. After this, Commodore Perry, in his barge, left the North Carolina, and went on board the Warspite, and took a quiet parting, private drink with Lord Ashburton and Lord John Hay. He stayed there about five minutes. As soon as he left, the Warspite fired a Post Captain's salute in honor of Commodore Perry. When the latter reached the North Carolina, he returned that salute, and manned the rigging. The Warspite then fired a National Salute of 21 guns and got under weigh, with a steamboat on each side of her. The North Carolina returned the National Salute, and the Warspite proceeded slowly down the bay, with the best wishes of all for her speedy and prosperous voyage.

Medical Intelligence.—Great preparations are making for the winter campaign by the medical institutions of this city. The old and highly respectable College of Physicians and Surgeons, will have very large classes. Dr. Mott does not entertain the most sanguine hopes of the success of the Stuyvesant School of Medicine and Pharmacy, and the illiberality and insolent conduct of this Faculty towards the profession in this city, will doubtless operate considerably to the disadvantage of this school. Drs. Mott and Pattison, however, deserve credit for their zeal in the work of suppressing quackery, and improving the science of pharmacy. The "College of Medicine and Pharmacy," is meeting with extraordinary success. Among other valuable and new medicines, they have, we observe, introduced a genuine Extract of Sarsaparilla, which can scarcely be manufactured quickly enough to meet the demand.

Our anticipations of the success of this great movement on the part of the regular physicians, are already fulfilled. The college at all events, make medicine palatable, and next to the invigorating breezes of Rockaway, we are more than half inclined to place their agreeable restoratives.

☞ The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived in this city yesterday between two and three o'clock, and put up at the Astor House. He was crossing the North River just as the last salute was given and the Warspite got under weigh.

The Weather.—After three or four of the most intensely hot and sultry days that we have had this year, we were blessed last night with a glorious rain, which lasted till midnight—and for a wonder, there was no thunder or lightning.

Packet Ship Westchester.—We learn that this ship has filled with water to her lower deck, and that the Mutual Safety did not bring up any passengers. Many of them, however, have found their way to this city by land. Her cargo will be saved.

Harnden & Co.'s Express.—We are again under obligations to the enterprising Harnden & Co., for the foreign news brought by the Caledonia. They run a special express from Boston, which reached this city at four o'clock yesterday morning. [We have to thank Adams & Co., and the officers of the Cleopatra also, for their exertions in our behalf.]

Late English Papers.—We feel grateful to Charles Willmer, and to Willmer & Smith, the Liverpool newspaper agents, for sending to us London papers of the latest dates. These two agencies are great in their line.

The Streets.—Will the Street Inspectors please to do their duty? Once.

Sunday.—We hope that on and from this day, the Sunday officers will do their duty.

Packet Ship Roscius, Captain Collins, hence at Liverpool, in seventeen days passage.

City Intelligence.

The Police.—Naught but small business yesterday at the Police offices. The General Sessions commence its September term on Monday, when Otis Allen, Ross, Harrott, Garretson, Kate Moore, Merritt, if he can be found, and other rogues, will be brought forward for trial. The coming session will be one of much interest and excitement.

Chatham Theatre.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a very full and fashionable attendance at this theatre last evening, to witness the excellent performance of Mr. Forrest, in the drama of "The Broker of Bogota." Mr. Forrest takes a benefit to-morrow evening, on which occasion Otway's celebrated tragedy of "Venice Preserved," will be performed, with the following powerful cast:—Pierre, Mr. Forrest; Jaffier, Mr. J. R. Scott; Belvidera, Miss Clifton. The two principal acts of the Gladiator are also to be performed, in which Mr. Forrest will personate his usual part. A full house may be expected.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

The College of Medicine and Pharmacy,

Established for the Suppression of Quackery,

☞ BEG TO INFORM ALL PERSONS DESIROUS of obtaining medical advice, that on remitting the sum of one dollar, with a statement of their case, they will be supplied with one dollar's worth of appropriate medicine, and a letter of advice containing full directions as to diet, regimen, &c. All letters must be post paid. Address

W. S. RICHARDSON, Agent.

Principal Office of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy, 97 Nassau street, N. Y.

N. B.—The Consulting Physician is daily in attendance at the private consulting rooms of the College. Hours from 10 till 2 o'clock.

☞ THE KREMLIN DINING SALOONS, NO. 111 Broadway, corner of Thames street, opened on a strictly European plan. At this unique establishment, breakfast, dinners and suppers can be procured at seasonable hours. The daily bill of fare is made up from every delicacy the markets afford, and at moderate charges.

Particular regard has been paid to the selection of wines for these saloons. Private parties can be served in the private rooms.

N. B.—A variety of soups ready at 11 o'clock A. M.

Anti-Mormon Lecture—The Secret Wive System at Nauvoo, as described by Gen. J. C. Bennett.

On Friday evening the large Church at the corner of Chrystie and Delancy streets, was crowded with one of the most motley assemblages of male bipeds that ever before congregated within its walls, all anxious to hear about the secret wive system as practised at the holy city of Nauvoo.

At half-past 7 o'clock, Mr. Origen Bachelor arose, and stated that he had been requested by Gen. Bennett to take part in the discussion, but he should merely make a few remarks for the purpose of showing that sects had sprung up in different ages of the world, professing to be Christian, who had practised the worst features of the Mormon system, for the purpose of showing the probability that something similar may even now exist. Mr. B. then read from Buck's Theological Dictionary extracts sustaining his views.

Gen. J. C. Bennett then rose, and was greeted with a round of applause. He said he had intended to have proceeded at once with his description of the Seraglio that existed in the city of Nauvoo under the auspices of the holy Pope, Joe Smith, but other matters had occurred to change his purpose. His life was sought by the Mormons, not because he was opposed to their doctrines, but because he knew of certain matters and things connected with the attempted assassination of Ex-Governor Boggs, of Missouri. He then spoke of the attempted assassination of himself on the 29th of May, and his being followed from town to town in the west, and continued, "On the 31st of August, the Captain-General of the Danite band, and five more of his band were arrived here, and their secret plans to assassinate me was overheard by some citizens of this place, who will make oath to it. Lest I should be assassinated I will state some of the proofs I have on the subject of the attempted assassination of Silburne W. Boggs, hoping some Missourian may be present to hear them." Gen. Bennett then proceeded to give a portion of the proofs in his possession, pointing out O. P. Rockwell as the assassin, and the Prophet Joseph Smith as an accessary before and after the fact. * * * "I will give you a history of a few of the females of the House of Israel, before I go on with the Seraglio. First is the widow Fuller, now Mrs. Warren; she is a luscious woman, with a good head, amativeness at eleven, the same size as Joe's. * * * In 1841, I saw the holy Joe in bed with the widow Fuller, as testified to in the affidavit of Mrs. Shindle, which has been published in the Herald and other papers—it is very rich—he attempted Mrs. Shindle, but couldn't come it—she told him to go over to the widow it was better picking.

"Miss Matilda Nyman is one of the wild Cyprian saints in the land of Ham; she is tender hearted, affectionate, and kind. * * * Joe was touched with her infirmaties, * * * but the waters of the Red Sea can wash clean from all impurity.

"Margaret Nyman, the nymph of the cloistered sisters of consecration, who is one of the most chaste of the saints, she is chaste in the harem—she is chaste—c-h-a-s-e-d, I mean, every where. * * * * * * * The Prophet Joe wished to keep her as a recluse for his own private benefit, but the organ of amativeness was too large, she delighted to live in tall clover. * * * The following is a part of her examination before the Holy Inquisition:—

Inquisitor.—Margaret, the Lord has revealed that you have been guilty of illicit intercourse with men; confess, and your fault shall be forgiven; if not, God's curse will fall upon you. *Margaret*—I will confess, I am young and once was innocent, but * * * * *

Inq.—Who was the first man deprived you of your virtue? *Mar.*—Mr. W—— *Inq.*—How came you to yield? *Mar.*—He said Joseph approved of it, and I yielded * * * * * *Inq.*—Any others? *Mar.*—Yes *Inq.*—Give the next name. *Mar.*—You must excuse me. *Inq.*—If you do not, you will be cut off from the Church. *Mar.*—Mr. B——. *Inq.*—Did he urge the same doctrine? *Mar.*—No. *Inq.*—How did he accomplish his purpose? *Mar.*—We just went at it and asked no questions, for Joseph had approved it. *Inq.*—Is there any other? *Mar.*—Yes. *Inq.*—Name him. *Mar.*—It is not necessary, I am under a covenant. *Inq.*—You must answer. Joseph directed us to absolve all covenants. *Mar.*—I would rather defer it until I can consult the person. *Inq.*—Joseph knows all about it, it has been revealed to him by God, and if you do not reveal it, the curse will fall on you; you must tell. *Mar.*—It was Joseph. *Inq.*—Stand aside, you need not tell that. * * *

The widow Fuller confessed to forty men and beasts, and said she believed Joseph was as pure as the sucking babe.

The widow Miller, amativeness large. (Here followed her examination before the inquisition, similar to the above. She also, was absolved from the covenant, and mentioned the name of Joseph. The Inquisitor said "Stop,—Joseph is pure and free from sin." "I know," said the widow, "Joseph is pure and free from sin, and only does it to show he is a man as well as a prophet, and to try the faith of the saints.")

The Inquisition.—The male department consists of the High Council, the President of the Stake of Zion, and twelve priests—fifteen in all. The female department, of the Lady Emma (Joe's wife) and twelve members os the Relief Society. * * * This inquisition has power to bind or loose, put up or put down, or destroy any person or thing, from the Lord, and has two hundred Danites to enforce its decrees. Their doctrine is that the Prophet can do no wrong. * * *

The Seraglio.—The Mormon Seraglio, or female lodge, is composed of three degrees or orders. First, the Cyprian Saints; second, the Chamber of the Sisters of Charity; third, the Cloistered Consecrated Saints.

The first, the wild Cyprian Saints, as I call them, are such females as are suspected to be of easy virtue by the Sisters of Relief, who have them brought before the Inquisition, unless the Prophet reserves them for himself, and are called Cyprian Saints; take the white veil, and are excluded from the Consecratees of the Relief Society, who publish their shame privately, and they become an easy prey to Saints and Gentiles. * * * They are sought by the Elders and Priests, whose passions are dark, sensual, devilish.

Second, the Sisters of the Chamber of Charity. This class are females, married or single, who act on the permission of the Prophet, without private marriage. When one of the wild male saints sees a female he fancies, he goes to Joe, and requests him to ask her of the Lord for him, and the answer is always favorable, unless the *White Hat* Prophet wants her himself, and they are enjoined that it must be kept secret from the Gentiles. They are in favor of the Lord and his Prophet, and all Israel. * * * The chamber is much larger than the Cyprians; they wear the green veil, and are obedient to the faith as taught by the Prophet. If the Prophet does not wish to monopolize any of them, they are turned over to the high priests, elders, &c. * * *

Third.—The Consecratees of the cloister—are set set apart to particular individuals by the command of God through his Prophet. They take the black veil and are the most honorable—the highest order in the harem. When a high priest or scribe conceives a desire for a woman, and she reciprocates, he requires the Prophet to inquire of the Lord if it shall be consummated, which it always is, unless it interferes with the Prophet. They are consecrated by Joe, at the altar, kneeling, who says, "Seperately and jointly, before Jesus Christ and the holy priesthood, do you agree to keep this form secret, so that the Gentiles shall not know it, your lives to be the forfeit. * * * I now consecrate and set you apart as man and wife, and you now agree to love and cherish each other and serve God. * * * I consecrate you with the holy oil, in the name of Jesus Christ and the Holy Priesthood." * * * He pronounces blessings from heaven, and invests them with the blessings of Jacob,—they rise and embrace, are covered with a veil, receive an injunction from the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, are parted, and leave the cloister. * * *

Dreadful.—The Staunton, Va. Spectator gives an account of a most horrible affair which occurred in the neighborhood of Brownsburg, Rockbridge county, on Sunday last. A man named John Reed, a blacksmith by trade, who had been observed to be laboring under mental derangement for some days before, made an attack upon his wife and eldest daughter, with a bar of iron, no doubt with the intention of killing them, but they succeeded in making their escape. He then caught two of his younger children, one of whom he killed; and the other, though shockingly mangled, is still living.—About this time Capt. James McChesney, of Brownsburg, who happened to be riding by in company with another gentleman, attracted by the noise, attempted to enter the house, but was immediately felled by the infuriated maniac with the bar of iron, and his skull so fractured that he died in about two hours. Capt M'C. was a most worthy man, and has left a wife and a family of children. Reed has been lodged in Rockbridge jail for safe keeping.

☞ AN UNUSUALLY RICH AND DIVERSIFIED bill of novelties is put forth at the American Museum this week. The Fejee Mermaid, whose reputation is now fully established, remains another week; and a real gala week it will be. In order to accommodate the throngs of visitors, there will be two performances every day. Harrington, Whitlock, Master Diamond, Miss Taylor, Celeste and the Gipsey Girl form a great galaxy of talent for 25 cents.

☞ ANOTHER DISCHARGE BY WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—Yesterday Joseph Dowe, formerly of Baltimore, was brought before his Honor Judge Oakley, on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged. He was arrested by officer Fountain, and an agent from the State of Georgia, and lodged at No. 99 Eldridge street, on a requisition from Governor Seward. The first intimation that the agent had of his discharge, was when he called for him to go south—but Joseph had gone to New Jersey.